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World War II: 'The Largest Event'

Also: New Deputy Librarian of Congress Chosen

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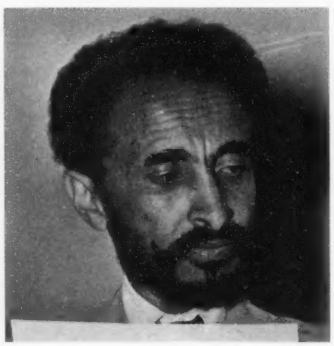
JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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On the Cover: U.S. forces disembarking from an American transport during the invasion of Sicily, July 9, 1943. This was the first invasion of the Axis homeland, attacking what Winston Churchill called the "soft underbelly of Europe." *From Prints and Photographs collections.*

Cover Story: It has been called "the largest single event in human history." The effects of World War II are so far-reaching that they can never be fully documented. A new LC resource guide, *The Largest Event*, provides an introduction to the unrivaled World War II resources at the Library. 238

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

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Deputy Librarian of Congress Named:
Hiram Davis of Michigan State to Begin in July

Hiram Logan Davis, director of libraries at Michigan State University (MSU), has been appointed Deputy Librarian of Congress. He will assume his duties at the Library in July.

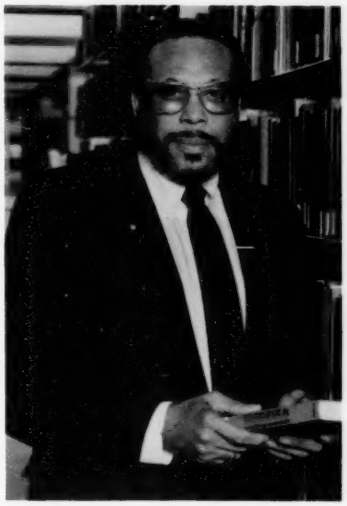
Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said, "We are delighted that he will be joining us as the Library moves toward the 21st century and the new age of digital information. Dr. Davis's demonstrated abilities as a strategic planner, a creative manager and a leading library professional have impressed us all."

Dr. Davis will serve as the Library's second in command, reporting to Dr. Billington.

"I am honored to have the opportunity to be a part of the world's premier library," said Dr. Davis. "The Library of Congress is a national treasure, and its programs and services will be of even greater importance to Congress and to America as we develop the digital library."

As the Library's chief operating officer, Dr. Davis will supervise the Library's day-to-day internal operations, and LC's seven service unit heads will report to him. Dr. Davis will head the Library's Management Team, oversee the budget and supervise the implementation of the Library's 1994–2000 strategic plan, whose priorities include both a new personnel system and advanced technology.

Dr. Davis has advanced rapidly during his 20 years in academic library administration, including experience in facilities construction and staff reorganizations. He has worked in libraries at the University of Kansas, Muskingum College (Ohio), Kalamazoo Valley Community College (Mich.) and the University of Oklahoma. He was head of the undergraduate college library at the University of California at Los Angeles (1976–79), dean of libraries at the University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif. (1979–86), and dean of the university library at New Mexico State University (1987–89). He became director of libraries at Michigan State University, East Lansing, in 1989, supervising a staff of 300.



Hiram Davis will serve as the Library's second in command.

During the five years he has served as Michigan State University director of libraries, Dr. Davis has been a vigorous promoter of electronic access to information. Moreover, in 1992, the MSU libraries received an All University Excellence in Diversity Award for their role in promoting multicultural programs and collections.

Born April 10, 1943, in St. Joseph, Mo., Dr. Davis majored in economics at Missouri Valley College in Marshall, earning his bachelor of science degree in 1966. He earned his master of library science degree at Kansas State Teachers College in Emporia in 1969, and did graduate work in administration and library science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1970–72, getting his Ph.D. in 1984. While at the University of Michigan, he developed and directed a library science doctoral program for minorities, a project involving six Midwestern universities with library science doctoral programs.

Dr. Davis has been active in library professional circles for two decades. He is a member of the American Library Association, the Association of College and Research Libraries, the Library and Information Technology Association and the ALA's Black Caucus. In 1992 he helped establish the Michigan Research Libraries Triangle Consortium. He was instrumental in establishing academic library consortium groups in New Mexico and California. He is currently a member of the Library of Michigan Board of Trustees, serving two terms as vice president; a member of Wayne State University's Library and Information Science Advisory Board; and past board member and president of the University of Michigan's School of Information and Library Studies Alumni Society.

Dr. Davis is married and has one son. His wife, Nancy, is a counselor at the MSU Counseling Center. His son, Michael, is a student at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Davis will be the first permanent deputy librarian appointed by Dr. Billington, who became Librarian of Congress in 1987. The senior-level federal government position pays $115,700. Holding the post on an acting basis have been Winston Tabb, now associate librarian for Collections Services, and Daniel Mulhollan, now director of the Congressional Research Service.

House Panel Gives LC a 4% Increase

The House Appropriations Committee on May 18 gave the Library a 4 percent increase in its budget for fiscal 1995, or a total of $334 million.

Dr. Billington had requested a total of $388 million, or a 7.9 percent increase, to keep up with anticipated mandatory pay increases and price level changes and to maintain existing programs at the current level, following a loss of 395 LC positions since 1992.

The House Appropriations Committee essentially adopted the markup of the legislative branch subcommittee, headed by Rep. Vic Fazio (D-Calif.).

The committee gave LC's Congressional Research Service $59 million, or a $2.2 million increase, and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped a $2 million increase, to $44.6 million; for the Copyright Office $27.2 million, or a $998,000 increase; LC's salaries and expenses, $207.9 million, or a $6.5 million increase.

The House panel's recommendation must now go to the full House for a floor vote as part of the overall legislative branch appropriations bill.

The comparable Senate process will follow and then the House and Senate versions will be reconciled in conference committee, probably in August.

The House panel markup included:

☐ $1 million and positions for the following efforts: five positions in Collections Services and one position in the American Folklife Center for arrearage reduction; four positions in Constituent Services for the Digital Library; one position in Human Resources to assist in affirmative action.

Jefferson Building dome, with Capitol in background: Since 1992, the Library has lost 395 positions.

☐ Five positions in the Copyright Office for Copyright Arbitration Review panels;

☐ A $558,000 increase in authority to spend copyright receipts, primarily to implement the Copyright Royalty Tribunal Act;

☐ $1.9 million for furnishings for the restoration of the Jefferson and Adams buildings;

☐ $388,432 for improved fire and safety systems at the Library's storage facility in suburban Maryland.

If the House panel's version of the LC appropriation ends up as the final version, LC officials said, the threat of major LC layoffs would ease if mandatory pay increases are held to 1.6 percent in 1995 as proposed by the Clinton administration.

However, they emphasized, neither the fate of the House panel's recommendation nor the size of the 1995 pay increase is now predictable. LC is still in a virtual hiring freeze with many critical vacancies; only a few exceptions have been allowed.

The House committee recommendation put the overall resources available to the Library at $454.5 million—including $9.9 million allotted to the Architect of the Capitol for maintenance and construction of LC buildings, $25.3 million in receipts from copyright fees and the sale of bibliographic materials, $18.9 million from gift, trust and revolving funds, and $81.4 million in reimbursements for services performed for other government agencies.

'Clear and Steady Progress' Made in LC Hiring

The Library has made "clear and steady progress" in its drive for greater job opportunity at all levels of its 4,600-person staff, LC Chief of Staff Suzanne Thorin said May 17.

In an interview, Ms. Thorin said that since the Library began its massive overhaul of the Human Resources policy and process 18 months ago, staff cutbacks and severe budget constraints have complicated efforts by Dr. Billington and senior managers to open up jobs and promotion opportunities for women and minorities.

Even so, she said, under the 1994–2000 LC strategic plan, these efforts have retained their high priority. Items:

☐ LC's senior-level performance appraisal system now includes expanded responsibilities for equal job opportunity—and a similar appraisal system will be applied to all managers and supervisors later this year.

☐ The new competitive selection system in hiring and promotion has been used to select nine people during the past year for "critical" professional and administrative positions—four are African American, one is Hispanic, one is Asian American, one is American Indian

and one is Caucasian.

☐ The Affirmative Action intern program has been expanded to 30 persons, who will move from technical to professional or administrative jobs after two years of training.

Program managers are now selecting the 30 interns from among hundreds of applicants. Said Ms. Thorin: "We know of no other program as extensive, relative to the size of the agency work force, elsewhere in the federal government."

☐ The $1 million privately funded Leadership Development Program to train 10 managers from minority groups is due to start operating this summer.

☐ The Management Team's seven service unit heads now include one Hispanic male, one black male, one black female, one white female and three white males.

"A rising tide lifts all boats," Ms. Thorin said, referring to the LC annual budget and hiring opportunities, "but the tide has been falling. We are downsizing. We have lost 395 positions since 1992 alone. This makes it difficult to make the rapid progress we all want. So we have been pushing very hard to recruit as widely as possible for the few jobs that do open up."

Suzanne Thorin: "We have been pushing very hard to recruit as widely as possible for the few jobs that do open up."

"We also assign a continuing high priority to utilizing the talent in our own work force—with the affirmative action interns and the leadership program as prime examples," she said.

"Furthermore, whenever we limit postings for jobs to internal recruitment, we have already determined that we will be able to produce a diverse group of applicants," she said.

The latest overhaul of LC's personnel practices began after the Aug. 14, 1992, partial summary judgment rendered against LC by U.S. District Court Judge Norma Johnson in the *Cook* class action racial discrimination suit. The judge ordered the attorneys in the case to negotiate a settlement. In April, lawyers for the class plaintiffs—present and former black LC employees—announced that they and lawyers for LC and the U.S. Attorney's Office had agreed on a settlement involving various remedies and an $8.5 million award to the plaintiffs.

The proposed settlement still faces lengthy legal procedures before it receives final court approval.

New Exhibitions at the Library of Congress

☐ **"Against Hitler: German Resistance 1933–1945"**

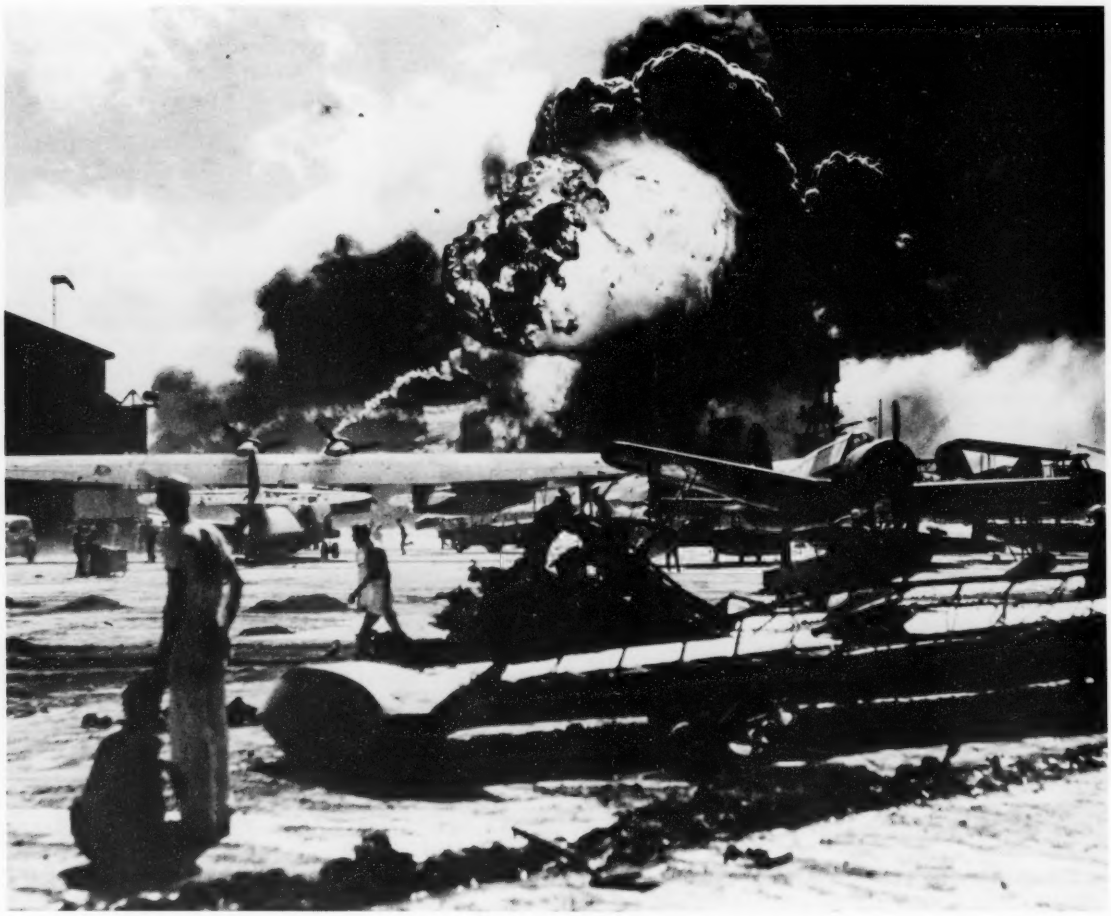
This traveling exhibition, produced under the auspices of the German government, charts the scope and complexity of German resistance to National Socialism (Nazism). Divided into 45 thematic sections, the exhibition includes facsimile photographs and documents that provide information on the various motives, actions and goals of individuals, groups and organizations in Germany that were opposed to Hitler's policies. It will be on view in the Madison Gallery, first floor, Madison Building, through Sept. 2. Monday–Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

☐ **"D–Day + 50 Years: Mapping the Invasion"**

This exhibition, produced in cooperation with the British Directorate of Military Survey, contains a number of once classified maps produced for the D–Day invasion that have never before been on public view. It focuses on the Allied mapping contribution to the invasion, one of the turning points of World War II and the largest single amphibian invasion in military history. It will be on view on the B-Level of the Madison Building, outside the Geography and Map Division reading room, through Oct. 7. Hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekdays only.

☐ **"D–Day + 50 Years: Newsmaps"**

Public interest in the latest news coming out of the European and Pacific theaters during World War II produced a new cartographic genre: poster-size newsmaps. These newsmaps, published by the U.S. Army Information Branch and Army Orientation Course, were specifically aimed at American military personnel. Each newsmap carried a weekly summary of the events in all theaters of war and, on the verso, an inspirational message, useful tip or lesson on military courtesy. Six of these large newsmaps will be on indefinite display along the Current Events Corridor just off the foyer of the Madison Building. Two of them will be changed every week to chart the progress of the war as it occurred 50 years ago. Monday–Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.



U.S. naval air station at Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941. Note the airplanes on the ground, close to one another and providing an easy target for the Japanese sneak attack. *All photos from Prints and Photographs Division collections.*

'The Largest Event':

New LC Resource Guide to World War II Published

Barbara Bryant

Nearly a half century later, one need only listen to the words and phrases coined during World War II to gauge the breadth of its influence on our lives.

Such terms as "the blitz," "GI," "loose lips sink ships," "snafu," "Dear John letter," "Pearl Harbor" and "D-Day" need no explanation, even to those who have no firsthand memory of the war.

British historian John Keegan, in *The Second World War*, called it "the largest single event in human history."

In his introduction to a new resource guide to World War II material in the Library of Congress, author Peter Rohrbach wrote: "Lasting six dark years from 1939 to 1945, it was fought across six of the world's seven continents, on all of its oceans, and it involved millions of people worldwide. Some 50 million people were killed in this truly global conflict and hundreds of millions were wounded."

Mr. Rohrbach has written 15 books and numerous magazine articles on a variety of topics for the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and other organizations.

This book is the third in a series of resource guides that are designed to help researchers navigate the Library's 105 million-item collection to find the many books, recordings, manuscripts, films, photographs and illustrations on a selected topic. The first volume, *Keys to the Encounter: A Guide to the Age of Discovery*, was published in 1992, followed by *The African-American Mosaic*, a study of black history and culture, released earlier this year. Other guides are planned, including one on Native American studies. Each contains numerous illustrations and sample descriptions of relevant items and collections to be found throughout the Library.

Although no guide could do justice to the Library's wealth of material on World War II—a computer search in 1992 revealed 52,000 bibliographic titles on the topic—this book offers a tantalizing glimpse of these holdings. For example, researchers will learn about the Rare Book and Special Collections Division's original editions of *Mein Kampf*, Japanese diplomatic and military documents captured by the Allies, now housed in the Asian Division, the papers of Gen. George Patton, Adm. William Halsey and Gen. Carl Spaatz in the Manuscript Division. Also cited are the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division's recordings of speeches by Winston Churchill, the French surrender to Germany at Compiègne in 1940, and even a report from a foxhole on Guam during the American invasion in 1944.

The author also directs researchers to musical scores, newspaper accounts, propaganda films, recorded interviews about life in America and photographs.

The Largest Event describes World War II chronologically beginning with "The Seeds of Conflict, 1919–1939." Mr. Rohrbach pointed out that Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*), published in 1925, and the second volume in 1926, offered both an explanation of Hitler's philosophy and his plan for European domination.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in 1936 warned, after Mussolini invaded his country: "It is us today. It will be you tomorrow."

In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler, an embittered World War I veteran, rejected the terms of the 1919 Versailles Treaty. He referred to Germans as "a master race" and "the highest species of humanity on this earth." He wrote the book in prison, where he was incarcerated for planning a (failed) revolution through his National Socialistic German Workers' (Nazi) party. "This was surely one of the least rehabilitative prison sentences in history," Mr. Rohrbach observed dryly. Once freed, Hitler pursued his campaign and began winning adherents, eventually gaining enough power—not through violence, but through votes—to become chancellor of Germany on Jan. 30, 1933.

Hitler believed that "what Germany needed was *lebensraum*, living space, which meant the occupation of other countries," Mr. Rohrbach explained. "Germany, [Hitler] said quite explicitly, must expand to the east—largely at the expense of Russia."

Mr. Rohrbach describes the rise of two other key dictators on the scene: Joseph Stalin, a longtime revolutionary who conducted a series of purges in the 1920s and 1930s to win control of the Soviet Union, and Benito Mussolini, whose Fascist Party's "Blackshirts" militia stormed the government in October 1922.

"While Mussolini grabbed power through mob rule and Hitler achieved it by the ballot box, Joseph Stalin gained control of Russia through the intricate and often dangerous workings of the new Communist government in the 1920s," Mr. Rohrbach wrote.

Despite their misgivings about Hitler (based in part on Germany's incursions into Russia and Italy during World War I), Stalin and Mussolini signed pacts with Hitler that, as Mr. Rohrbach said, "would give him the indispensable green light to begin his saga of conquest and war."

While Hitler worked from 1933 to 1936 to revive Germany's economy, in 1935 Mussolini invaded Ethiopia, taking its capital, Addis Ababa, in 1936. After fruitless appeals for help from an impotent League of Nations, Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie warned, "It is us today. It will be you tomorrow."

Hitler and Mussolini both sent troops to support Gen. Francisco Franco's struggle against the Spanish government in Spanish Morocco. Russia sent armaments to help the government's forces. "The Germans developed the famed Condor Legion, an air and ground force, which was to test with alarming effectiveness the new German military might, such as the *stuka* aircraft and the panzer divisions with the German 88mm gun, which was to earn a reputation as perhaps the most effective field weapon of World War

II," Mr. Rohrbach wrote. He pointed out that the introduction of new weapons that would soon be used against many other countries and the characterization of the two opposing sides as Fascist (Franco's rebels) and Communist (the Spanish loyalists) has led historians to characterize the Spanish Civil War "as a dress rehearsal for the coming conflict."

On March 7, 1936, Hitler's troops crossed the Rhine into France and, relatively unopposed, occupied the demilitarized West Bank. Besides violating the terms of the Versailles Treaty, Germany learned that the Europeans were not yet ready to retaliate against Hitler's aggression. Mr. Rohrbach quotes German Gen. Alfred Jodl, who said in retrospect, "'Considering the situation we were in, the French covering army could have blown us to pieces.' Had that happened," Mr. Rohrbach added, "Hitler would have been dealt a devastating blow." And he would send them to North Africa to help bail out the Italian troops, which were being beaten by the British. And, despite Hitler's entreaties, the Japanese never did attack Russia when Hitler wanted to force it into fighting on two fronts; rather, Japan attacked the United States, drawing Hitler into that conflict and creating another enemy for him at a time when he did not need one."

Despite these acts of aggression, Neville Chamberlain, who became

A joyous and victorious Hitler greets his officers. By the end of 1941 his domination extended from the English Channel in the west to the gates of Moscow in the east, through the Balkans in the south and into North Africa. It was the high-water mark of the Third Reich.

have lost the already tenuous support he had from the German High Command for any future incursions. But all of that did not happen in 1936 and Hitler was free to move on to his next objectives for German domination of Europe."

By 1937 Hitler had signed cooperation pacts with Italy and Japan—the latter directed against the Soviet Union—but Germany's partnership with these two nations often proved troublesome. "He had to divert troops from the Russian front to

British prime minister in 1937, viewed Hitler as "appeasable." By this time, Hitler had begun his conquest of Czechoslovakia, beginning with Sudentenland, which contained a large German population. During a meeting in Europe with Hitler, Mussolini and others in September 1938, Chamberlain conceded Germany's occupation of Sudentenland to ward off additional occupation in the area. "Churchill [then a member of Chamberlain's Conservative Party] grumbled while Cham-

berlain proudly waved a document called the Anglo-German Peace Declaration which he and Hitler had signed," Mr. Rohrbach wrote. "The document proved worthless."

But Hitler's incursions continued, and by 1939 his troops had marched into Czechoslovakia's capital city, Prague. Although Britain threatened military action, Hitler ignored the warning and set his sights on Poland. Both Britain and France offered to protect Poland against German invasion; they attempted to include Russia in this agreement but Poland refused to accept a deal with its historical enemy. This gave Germany an opportunity to forge a nonaggression pact with Russia, signing secret protocols that later allowed Russia to take over eastern Poland and the Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

Mr. Rohrbach recounted an interesting story in connection with Hitler's invasion of Poland. "On the evening of Aug. 31, [1939], Berlin radio announced that Polish troops had attacked a German installation near the Silesian border town of Gleiwitz and had been repulsed and killed. In fact, it was an elaborate ruse set up by the German SS in which hapless German prisoners from a concentration camp had been dressed in Polish uniforms and had then been shot in order to simulate a Polish incursion.

"Using this as a pretext, Hitler ordered the attack, and at 4:45 in the morning of Sept. 1, 1939, German tanks crossed the Polish border. Using the pretext of the fictitious Polish attack, Hitler never did declare war on Poland; rather he justified the coming brutal invasion as a defensive action."

Among the historical items Mr. Rohrbach cites in his resource notes for this chapter are the Rare Book and Special Collections Division's Third Reich Collection, an assortment of books, albums and printed documents about the early days of the Nazi Party. A set of *Die Alte Garde Spricht* (*The Old Guard Speaks*) for example, contains biographical sketches of Nazi Party members. The Geography and Map Division has maps that reflect the changing balance of power in Europe, and the Music Division has recordings of "Deutschland über Alles" ("Germany Above All"), the official anthem of the Reich, and the "Horst Wessel Lied," the official Nazi Party anthem. Mr. Rohrbach explained, "Horst Wessel was a young Nazi Party member, later accused of being a pimp and consort of prostitutes, who was killed in a street fight with Communists in 1930. The skillful propagandist Joseph Goebbels manipulated the legend and made Wessel the great early martyr of the Nazi party, commemorating him in stirring song."

Mussolini, whose own Fascist Party turned against him after a series of defeats

In Chapter 2, "The Conflagration Erupts, 1939–1941," the author describes the "blitzkrieg" (lightning war), Germany first employed in Poland. The attack combined rapid air and ground attacks by plane, tanks and infantry. After defeating Poland in 1939, Hitler attacked Belgium and prepared to invade France. Meanwhile, Stalin attacked Finland.

This chapter focuses on military strategy, describing Hitler's successful plan to capture Belgium by luring allied troops north to face troops in northern France while deploying a larger fighting force in the south through the Ardennes forest. Caught between two major German forces, the Allies collapsed.

Mr. Rohrbach mentioned Hitler's miscalculations as well, including his inexplicable decision after the Allies' failure to save Belgium to allow the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) of Gen. Lord Gort to evacuate at Dunkirk. Although several reasons have been cited for Hitler's decision to halt the British pursuit 12 miles short of the beach–ranging from a victor's noblesse oblige to the exhaustion of German troops–many still wonder why Hitler failed to press his advantage.

The BEF took full advantage of the lull, filling 41 destroyers, escorts and numerous civilian craft that were hastily pressed into service. Many troops escaped on barges and fishing trawlers. "From May 26 to June 4, 1940, under constant fire all the time from German artillery on the shore and *stuka* bombers from above, this melange of seacraft was able to evacuate 337,000 Allied soldiers. . . . It was a remarkable accomplishment, and when the beaten BEF disembarked in England it was greeted by cheering crowds, hardly the historical reception for a defeated army."

Soon thereafter, Hitler conquered France, followed by Mussolini's ill-fated attack on the French Riviera. The invasion was a rout; four French divisions faced 28 from Italy. But only eight French were killed while the Italians sustained nearly 5,000 casualties. Mussolini's pleas to Hitler for help went unheeded as the German leader conducted his march on Paris. On June 14, the French capital fell. Hitler's entire campaign

against Western Europe ended in six weeks.

While setting the stage for the Battle of Britain, Mr. Rohrbach pointed out that Hitler had always envisioned uniting with Britain against Russia, but his offer to establish relations with the British after his invasion of France were rejected. He prepared to cross the English Channel, relying on his Luftwaffe to outnumber Britain's smaller Royal Air Force (RAF) and thus diminish the effectiveness of the superior British navy.

The Battle of Britain, waged in the summer and fall of 1940, became an air war. Despite its smaller numbers, the RAF, which was flying over its own (familiar) territory and was not hampered by fuel shortages, dominated the air. Great Britain's ability to manufacture more planes than its adversaries, its use of radar to intercept and shoot down planes sent to bomb airfields, and Hitler's decision to bomb London rather than military sites, turned the tide in England's favor.

According to Mr. Rohrbach, one of Germany's most effective threats was the U-boat (submarine). By 1942 Germany had 300, up from 50 at the beginning of the war. By 1941 German subs had sunk 328 merchant ships. Later that year, however, the British developed technology that helped to detect and destroy the submarines. They formed convoys of large, armed naval escorts around merchant ships and equipped them with radar and echo-sounding "asdic" equipment (called sonar in the United States), to track the U-boats' movement above and below the water. Finally, the British managed to break the code Germans used to communicate by radio, a breakthrough based on their successful capture of a German ciphering device called "Enigma."

Mussolini was also busy in 1940, expanding his conquest of North Africa by taking over Cairo, Egypt, and the Suez Canal. He ordered attacks in Ethiopia and took British Somaliland as well. A British force a third the size of the Italians' in Egypt defeated the invaders in December 1941. In response, Hitler sent Gen. Erwin Rommel to Tripoli to take over the campaign. For the next two years he would fight it out with the British in a stalemate.

In preparation for an eventual invasion of Russia, Hitler had occupied Romania in October 1940.

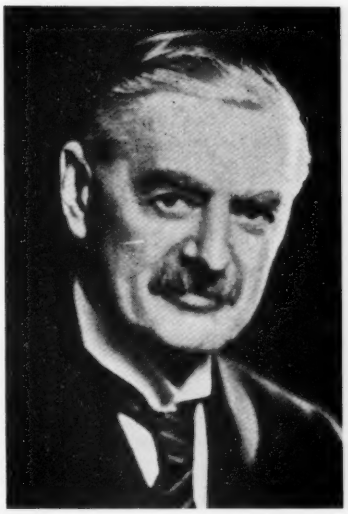
U.S. troops fire 105mm howitzer shells at German troops in defense of the Kasserine Pass in North Africa, Feb. 20, 1943. The unseasoned American troops had fared badly in their initial military engagements in North Africa against the battle-hardened forces of Gen. Rommel's Afrika Korps. The Americans had been beaten and they retreated, but they finally held at the Kasserine Pass.

Hungary and Bulgaria signed pacts to become Axis members. Yugoslavia did so as well, but was conquered by Hitler after changing its mind. Meanwhile, Mussolini tried and failed to conquer Greece. After conquering Yugoslavia, Hitler established some fateful priorities, deciding to invade Greece in April 1941 and then Crete in May before moving on Russia, delaying his advance on that nation until June. Although the attack began successfully, with huge Soviet losses in aircraft (1,200 in the first few days) and men (300,000 prisoners taken), the Russians fought fiercely, and Stalin's "scorched earth" policy denied advancing troops food and other supplies. By October Hitler prepared for "Operation Typhoon," the direct attack on Moscow.

As Mr. Rohrbach noted, however, the Germans would be no match for "that same Russian general who had defeated Napoleon—'General Winter,'" Marshal Georgy Zhukov.

Hobbled by a lack of proper clothing or supplies, the German force slowed its advance, giving the Russians time to build a brutal assault by troops who were accustomed to the harsh conditions. By Christmas they had retaken most of the ground the Germans had won. Mr. Rohrbach concluded by quoting historian John Lukas, who called the failed "Operation Typhoon" "*the* turning point of the war," marked both by the Germans' defeat in Russia and the United States' imminent entrance into the war.

Library of Congress resources cited in this chapter include voice recordings of Churchill's "We Shall Never Surrender" speech during the Battle of Britain and of the negotiations for the signing of the Franco-German armistice. The Manuscript Division has the complete papers of radio correspondent Eric Sevareid, and the Science and Technology Division has numerous books on weapons and technology developed during the war.



Chamberlain, who considered Hitler "appeasable," signed the Anglo-German Peace Declaration. The document proved worthless.

Chapter Three, "The War in the Pacific, 1941–1942," begins with a discussion of the "deteriorating relations" between the United States and Japan. During the late 1930s the United States responded to Japan's expansionist ambitions—which lay behind its undeclared war with China—by extending $25 million of credit to China and slapping an embargo on shipments of American aircraft to Japan.

"After Japan occupied Indochina in 1940, the United States stopped shipping gasoline, iron, steel and rubber to Japan, and it also froze all Japanese assets in the United States," Mr. Rohrbach wrote. Gen. Hideki Tojo, soon to become Japan's next premier, "regarded these as hostile acts, worthy of military retaliation." In 1941 he began to target the United States.

Not everyone was as sanguine about victory as Tojo, however. When put in charge of the aerial attack on Pearl Harbor, Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, commander of the Imperial Fleet, predicted, "In the first six to 12 months of a war with the United States and Britain, I will run wild and win victory after victory. After that, I have no expectation of success." Mr. Rohrbach added, "Seldom in history has a military commander been more honest or more accurate."

His doubts notwithstanding, on Dec. 7, 1941, at 7:55 a.m., Yamamoto's carrier strike force flew over Pearl Harbor, killing more than 2,000 American troops, destroying two battleships and two destroyers, sinking four ships, damaging eight others and decimating more than 180 aircraft. Japan declared war on the United States immediately thereafter and on Dec. 8, President Roosevelt asked Congress for a declaration of war against Japan.

Within a few hours after the Pearl Harbor attack, Japanese bombers flew to the Philippines and destroyed half the air force commanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of U.S. Army forces in the Far East. All U.S. possessions in the Pacific were targeted, as were British ships near Singapore.

Japan conquered many U.S. territories in the region in 1941 and 1942. On Christmas Day 1941, the British ended a three-week siege by surrendering Hong Kong. The United States suffered one of its most devastating defeats in losing the Philippines, first by retreating from the capital, Manila, to the jungles of Bataan. Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to escape in the face of supply shortages and poorly trained Filipino troops.

After holding the Japanese at bay for almost a month, the 11,000-man force at Corregidor on Manila Bay was surrounded. A total of 40,000 prisoners were force-marched 40 miles to prison camps; more than half died of starvation or abuse. "Thus, in the first six months of the Pacific War, Tojo had achieved the same kind of success that Hitler had accomplished in Europe and Russia

in 1940 and 1941," Mr. Rohrbach summed up.

In the spring of 1942, however, American cryptologists broke the Japanese communications code. Using this new information source, an American aircraft carrier, American Task Force 17, intercepted a Japanese carrier resulting in "the world's first battle between aircraft carriers and the first major sea engagement that was done entirely by aircraft without the ships coming into direct contact." Two Japanese carriers, the *Shokaku* and the *Zuikaku*, were severely damaged and were tied up at port at a crucial time: during the June 1942 Battle of Midway.

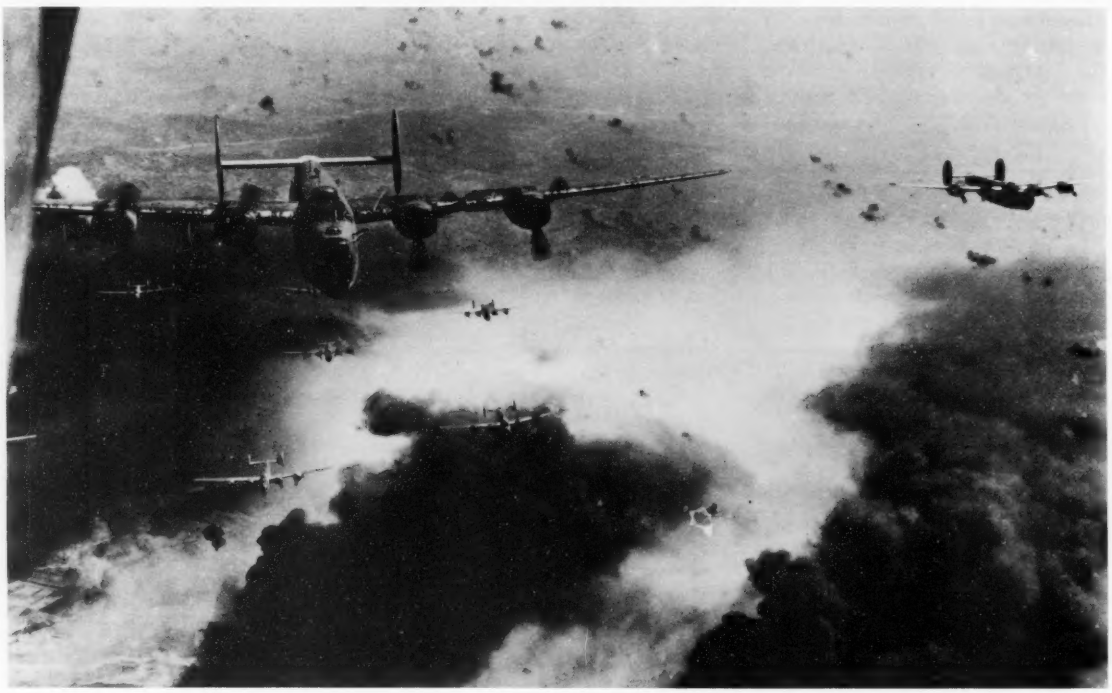
The Battle of Midway is viewed as a turning point of the war in the Pacific because of the island's strategic importance. Its location would allow an occupying Japanese force to launch attacks against Hawaii and the American fleet based there, as well as Alaska.

Yamamoto brought more than 150 ships to the site, including eight carriers bearing 650 planes. He faced Adm. Chester Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, who, through the U.S. force's ability to penetrate Japanese code, knew his enemy's plan of attack. Although the Japanese forces outnumbered the Americans' four to one, Nimitz moved his ships well away from Midway as the Japanese flotilla advanced, letting the Japanese take Midway, and wreak serious damage to the base there on June 4.

Rather than seek the out-of-sight American fleet, the Japanese commander, Adm. Chuichi Nagumo, decided to refuel his aircraft on the decks of his carriers in preparation for a second strike at Midway. Then American torpedo-bombers struck the immobile aircraft, sustaining heavy casualties but destroying the Japanese fleet. The Japanese lost twice as many planes and 3,500 men to the Americans' 307 casualties.

"The Empire's fleet was crippled and it would never again control the Pacific," Mr. Rohrbach wrote. "Yamamoto's 'wild' run was over—but then the Battle of Midway was almost exactly six months after Pearl Harbor, just as he had predicted."

In spite of a series of American victories in the Pacific, heavy weapons production stateside, a fear of Japanese invasion on the West Coast



American B–24 liberators, May 31, 1944, bombing the Polesti Romanian oilfields, which were controlled by Germany. Note the flack from the antiaircraft guns, which were firing at the liberators. This was one of the strategic precision attacks that were aimed at German war production industries.

(that lay behind the internment of Japanese Americans) and mounting war casualties prevented most citizens from taking the conflict lightly. "By the end of 1942 Americans had come to the reluctant and inescapable conclusion that this global war would be a long one—two and a half more years of it as it turned out."

Thereafter, Gen. MacArthur's forces fought bitter but ultimately triumphant battles to recapture Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, where a Japanese base under construction was within striking range of Australia. Allied forces battled fiercely to recapture New Guinea as well; all part of a steady drive toward Japan.

Resource Notes for this chapter direct the reader to the Manuscript Division's collection of Henry Stimson, secretary of war from 1940 to 1945. It includes letters to Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek, MacArthur, Truman, Marshall and Patton. The Asian Division's South Manchuria Railway Collection documents Japan's prewar expansion and 2,100 reels of microfilm of Foreign Office Archives that cover Japan's policies in 1868–1945. The Music Division has collections of songs that capture the spirit of America during the period, including "Good-bye Momma, I'm Off to Yokohama, released in early 1942 "with a verse stating that American troops would be in Japan only a few months," Mr. Rohrbach noted wryly.

Others include the derisive "Der Fuhrer's Face," "Rosie the Riveter" and the wistful "When the Lights Go on Again All over the World."

Chapter Four, "The Turning Tide: 1942–1944," describes the struggle in the spring of 1942 between German Gen. Erwin Rommel and Great Britain's Gen. Bernard Law "Monty" Montgomery in Africa. In November of that year, more than 100,000 American troops landed in North Africa. The Allies' interdiction of German supply ships caused Hitler to lose faith in his Afrika Korps and

Tito, to whom Stalin sent troops to help in the fight against the Germans. On Oct. 20, 1944, Belgrade was captured from the Germans.

to recall Rommel—a national hero he could not afford to lose—back to Germany in March 1943. During that month Patton assumed command of the 2nd U.S. Army Corps in the region, and by May the Axis forces had surrendered.

Also discussed are the Allies' invasion of Sicily in July 1943, and Hitler's rescue of Mussolini, who was being held captive in the Apennines by the Fascist Party he had created. Fed up with his military disasters, the party dismissed him from office and imprisoned him. He was sent to serve as Hitler's puppet leader in Northern Italy.

The Allies' failure to catch German forces retreating from Sicily to Italy resulted in a series of long, grueling battles in Italy that ended in an Allied victory in the spring of 1945. Despite his forces' ultimate defeat in this theater, Mr. Rohrbach pointed out that Hitler's real goal had been achieved. "He had kept the Allied divisions engaged in a slow and costly war on the Italian peninsula, thus preventing them from being used in Britain as part of the buildup for a cross-channel invasion."

Mr. Rohrbach also describes the Russians' victory against German forces advancing on Stalingrad in late 1942 and early 1943. Fighting on their own ground in white combat suits in the snow, against a depleted and supply-poor German force, the Russian army used its ready supply of newly manufactured weapons and the weather to defeat the Germans on Jan. 31. Later battles, most notably, the Battle of Kursk and others at Kiev, Leningrad and the Crimean Peninsula, solidified Russia's initial victories.

Researchers may learn more about these Pacific campaigns by studying the papers of Joseph Alsop in the Library's Manuscript Division. Alsop was a staff aide to Claire Chennault, who formed the Flying Tigers squadron. The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division contains several Russian films of the period, including "Moscow Strikes Back," an English-language version of a Russian film about the defeat of the German army near Moscow. It contains footage of the Red Army stopping German troops in front of Moscow in December 1941. The Music Division has the score of "Lilli Marlene," which was originally written and performed for German troops in North Africa and was later adapted by the British to serve as a marching song for its 8th Army.

In Chapter Five, "The Final Western Struggles, 1944–1945," Mr. Rohrbach recounts the escalating bombing war between Germany and Great Britain that had begun several years before. It deviated from the original focus on tactical military targets to strategic (civilian) ones, a change spawned by Hitler's attack of London.

"During that Blitz Winter of 1940–1941," Mr. Rohrbach wrote, "the Luftwaffe attacked London and other British cities, causing widespread destruction; on the night of

Dec. 29, 1940, they started 1,500 fires in the city of London alone."

Although the Germans were initially more successful, in the spring of 1942, the Americans arrived to add their daytime bombing raids to Britain's flights at night. The newcomers added their B–17 "Flying Fortress," with its highly accurate Norden bombsight optical device, to the fight and the P–51 Mustang and other highly effective fighter planes. The Allies weakened the German supply lines by bombing the French railway system in 1944, and Patton created an imaginary strike force in southeastern England, leading the Germans to anticipate an attack at Calais.

The Allied troops surprised the Germans by storming the beaches at Normandy on June 6, 1944 (D-Day), with 5,000 ships, 170,000 men and 10,500 aircraft. Although heavy fighting ensued, the British, American and Canadian forces sustained not 10,000 casualties as predicted but 2,500 during the initial assault. The Allies were also taking command of the air as, back in Germany, senior officers, disillusioned with their leader and growing Axis losses, failed in their famous July 1944 attempt to kill Hitler with a bomb.

On Aug. 15, 1944, the Allies invaded France along the French Riviera, moved south and then north to Paris, allowing French Gen. Jacques Leclerc's 2nd Armored Division to liberate the city on Aug. 25 after a day of fighting. Meanwhile, Canadian forces were taking Le Havre, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk. By early September, British forces had entered Belgium, captured Brussels and the port of Antwerp. In the fall, they took all of Belgium, Luxembourg and part of Holland.

Meanwhile, Hitler was organizing one last desperate—and secretly organized—assault on the German side of the Ardennes. On Dec. 16, he sent more than 250,000 troops against an unprepared 83,000-man American force that was stretched out across the 85-mile Ardennes front, "the same weak deployment in which the French had been caught in 1940," Mr. Rohrbach pointed out.

The attack included German soldiers in American uniforms who spoke convincing English and who committed sabotage behind Ameri-

The Allied commanders in France, July 7, 1944 (from left): U.S. Generals George Patton and Omar Bradley and British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery

can lines and mass executions of captured prisoners in the field—in one case, 120 were killed by panzer weapons in the Malmédy Massacre. The assault became known as the "Battle of the Bulge" reflecting its distended shape on military maps.

Although Allied aircraft began attacking, the German troops crashed through Luxembourg in mid-December. The forces of Gen. Montgomery and Gen. Patton made headway, but on Jan. 1, 1945, Hitler launched a brutal but overly ambitious air war.

He destroyed several air bases and more than 200 allied planes but lost 300 Luftwaffe planes and 235 pilots, effectively crippling his air force for the remainder of the war.

"The Battle of the Bulge was a costly one for both sides," Mr. Rohrbach summarized. "The Americans had suffered 80,987 casualties . . . but the Germans had 100,000 casualties and the back of the German army in the west had been broken." The Allies could now continue into Germany.

On Feb. 4-11, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin held the now historic conference in Yalta to plan the division of Germany and other geopolitical moves.

On Feb. 8 seven allied armies, led by Montgomery and Patton, spread out along 400 miles of the German border. Despite fierce fighting, in April the Allies came within 50 miles of Berlin, bringing American and French troops south into Bavaria and through northern Germany. The Russian army, moving from the East, would take Berlin after moving along the front at Belorussia and capturing Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, and then Lvov on July 27. The Red Army captured Poland in January 1945 but only after reneging on an earlier promise to help the city's Polish Resistance and then refusing to save them as the Germans killed 200,000 Resistance fighters and destroyed Warsaw.

During the fall of 1944 the Russians had captured Romania and Bulgaria and had signed a treaty with Finland, which was a reluctant ally of Germany. Stalin sent troops to help Marshal Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia and on Oct. 20 took Belgrade from the Germans. On Feb. 13, 1945, after fierce fighting, the Russians conquered Hungary, occupying Budapest.

Gen. Patton in March 1943 assumed command of the 2nd U.S. Army Corps, and by May the Axis forces had surrendered.

On Jan. 12 Stalin launched his planned offensive against Berlin from five separate bridgeheads. During this advance, on Feb. 13, the British launched a massive—and highly questionable—raid against the southeastern German city of Dresden.

"The Allied justification for this brutal raid was that it was done in support of the Russian advance, but that is a specious argument because Dresden posed no military obstacle," Mr. Rohrbach observed. "The real reason seems to be that late in the war this was a final retaliatory blow for the equally savage raid on Coventry in England in November of 1940."

During their drive toward Berlin, in January 1945, Russian troops also found Auschwitz, one of many concentration camps that the German government had set up to annihilate Jews and others.

On April 12, Franklin Roosevelt died, leaving the relatively unknown Harry Truman to take the reins. Hitler's reaction to the news was described as gleeful.

It was to be Hitler's final joy, for that same month the Third Reich collapsed as Hitler hid in his 19-room underground compound, the *Fuhrerbunker,* where he had been living since Jan. 16, after German soldiers lost the Battle of the Bulge. He would spend the remaining 105 days of his life there.

On April 16 the Russians began advancing on two fronts toward Berlin. On April 20, Hitler's birthday, Marshal Zhukov began bombarding Berlin. The next day, Zhukov's tanks entered the city from the north; elsewhere, another Russian force was advancing on the area as well. On April 30 Hitler and his wife, Eva Braun, took cyanide pills and Hitler shot himself. On May 2 the Russian forces officially conquered Berlin. Although sporadic fighting continued elsewhere, by May 11 all of Germany had surrendered.

Researchers will find a folio of "Plans for Berlin" in the Library of Congress's Geography and Map Division. Drawn up by Albert Speer, an architect Hitler had sponsored, it contains maps, drawings and diagrams for the new capital city Hitler planned to build after the war. The Manuscript Division's collection of Gen. Patton's papers includes documents about the Battle of the Bulge that show his reluctance to discontinue his march into Germany to take part in the assault.

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division has the captured German film "Der Ewige Jude" ("The Eternal Jew"), an antisemitic propaganda film. The division also has recordings of war-

time broadcasts of Lord Haw Haw and Axis Sally, who broadcast Nazi propaganda from Germany to the Allies.

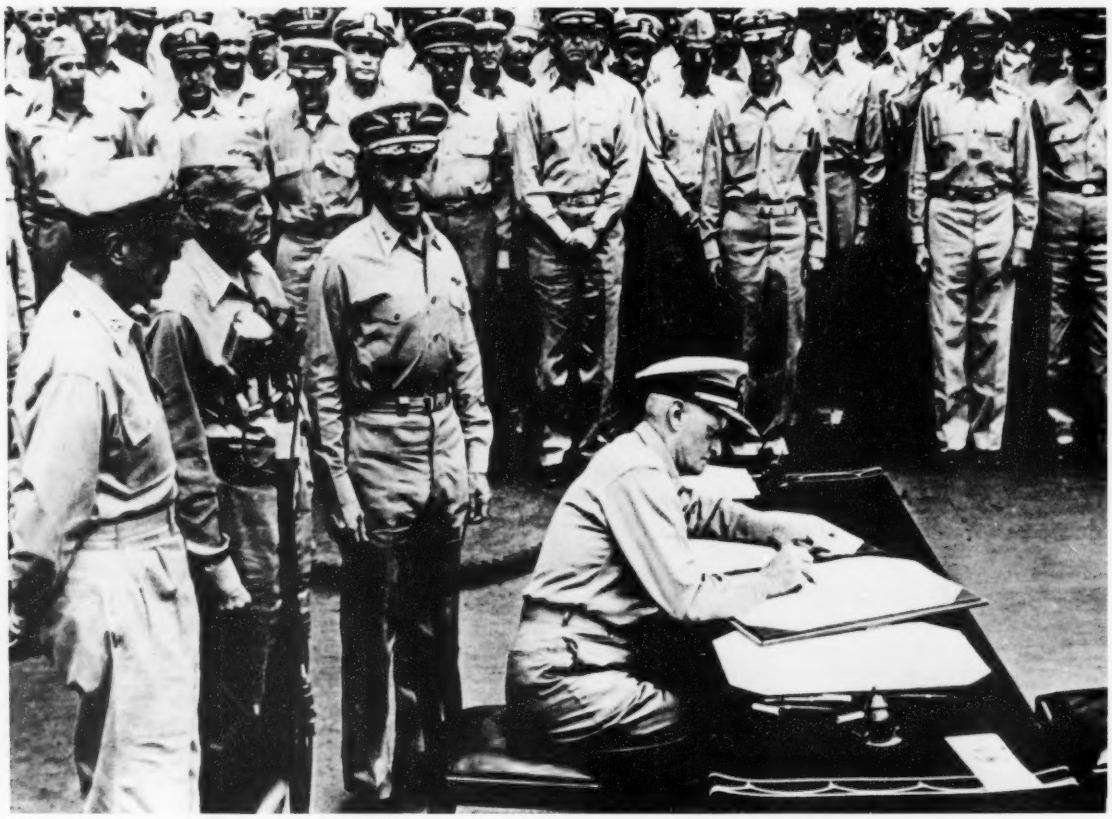
In the book's final chapter, "The Last Pacific Battles, 1944–1945," the author begins with MacArthur's fulfillment of his promise before leaving the Philippines in Japanese hands in March 1942 to return to the archipelago. In the fall of 1944 he landed, not on Luzon, where Manila is located, but the smaller island of Leyte in the middle of the Philippines archipelago with Halsey's 3rd Fleet, Adm. Thomas Kinkaid's 7th fleet and, on Oct. 7, the 6th Army.

"The ensuing battle—which would be known as the Battle for Leyte Gulf—would involve 282 warships and would be the largest naval battle in history. It would also be the last major naval engagement of the war," Mr. Rohrbach wrote.

During this battle, the Japanese air force introduced *kamikaze* (divine wind) air attacks by reckless young men flying Zero fighters, which they flew directly into the Allied ships. "The kamikazes were extremely difficult to defend against because these minimally trained pilots took no evasive actions, and for the remaining 10 months of the war they would exact a heavy toll on Allied vessels."

The battle that began Oct. 23 lasted only three days and was characterized by the Allies' early success in launching submarine attacks on Adm. Takeo Kurita's 1st Attack Force sailing toward Leyte. This was followed by a combination of torpedo strikes and air attacks launched by U.S. carrier ships, which sunk the flagship *Zuikaku* and two light carriers. Meanwhile, the 6th Army conducted a slow but ultimately successful campaign on the island of Leyte itself.

This was followed by the bloody fight to capture Iwo Jima (Sulfur Is-



The Japanese surrender, Sept. 2, 1945, on board the *USS Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. Signing for the United States is Adm. Chester Nimitz; standing behind him are (from left) Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admirals William Halsey and Forrest Sherman.

land). "Iwo Jima was only eight square miles of rock, but it was located 660 miles southeast of Tokyo on the direct invasion route to Japan," Mr. Rohrbach said.

Preceded by heavy U.S. bombing raids, on Feb. 19 allied forces began landing more than 70,000 Marines from the 485 ships headed for the island for a brutal 35-day battle against 21,000 troops. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi (who had attended a U.S. Army cavalry school in Texas) planned to put his men in a system of underground caves and bunkers connected by 16 miles of tunnels. Marines poured gasoline into the fortifications and used grenades and flamethrowers to kill the hidden Japanese soldiers. By Feb. 23, 1945, all had died.

On top of Mount Suribachi, where the underground system was concentrated, a photographer shot the now famous photo of six marines planting the American flag in victory. (As Mr. Rohrbach pointed out, three of those soldiers were later killed in the ensuing warfare and a fourth was severely wounded.)

Six days later, the Americans launched an attack against Okinawa, a large island that, 350 miles from Japan, was a potential strategic asset to both sides. The Japanese allowed the Americans to land in the north and attacked them as they moved to the south of the island. Advancing only 6,000 yards in seven days, the Americans suffered more than 1,120 casualties.

Meanwhile, American naval forces were using radar to detect and torpedo the battleship *Yamamoto* and the cruiser and four destroyers that accompanied it. Kamikaze planes took their toll, however; 300 of them attacked the U.S. fleet on April 6, sinking a battleship, a carrier and two destroyers. Over the next several months, many ships were destroyed and more than 5,000 soldiers were killed by kamikaze attacks.

On July 15, 1945, the first atom bomb was detonated at the Army

A somber Hitler emerges from a staff meeting in late 1944. The Third Reich was now collapsing.

Air Force Bombing Range near Los Alamos, N.M. President Truman, who had served as vice president for only a few months before Roosevelt's death, knew nothing about the atom bomb when he took office in April of that year. On July 25, however, he authorized the 20th Air Force to drop the bomb sometime after Aug. 3. On Aug. 6, the first bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima on the main island of Honshu; it destroyed buildings up to two miles away and killed approximately 78,000 people.

After the explosion, Truman called for Japan's surrender, a move still too humiliating for many in the government to accept. Mr. Rohrbach pointed out that the enormous casualty rate from the bomb did not compare to the 250,000 people killed by American incendiary raids of previous months "and in fact more people were killed in the March 9 raid on Tokyo than were killed in Hiroshima. . . . Indeed, over 3 million Japanese had been killed in the years between Japan's invasion of China in 1937 and the dropping of the atom bomb in August 1945."

On Aug. 9, President Truman ordered the U.S. Air Force to drop a second bomb, on the city of Nagasaki on the southern island of Kyushu. The day before, Russia declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria, using 1.6 million troops to drive Japanese troops into northern Korea. On Aug. 9, the Japanese government, led by Emperor Hirohito, accepted the Potsdam Proclamation calling for unconditional surrender, provided the Emperor was not deposed.

The allies agreed, and on Aug. 14 the country officially surrendered and submitted to Allied occupation.

Library holdings covering this period include the papers of Adm. William "Bull" Halsey, commander of the 3rd Fleet at the Battle for Leyte Gulf. The Science and Technology Division has Atomic Energy Commission Reports beginning in 1943 that document the development of the atom bomb. Microfilm copies of the Japanese Foreign Office Archives may be found in the Asian Division. They reveal the Japanese government's last-ditch attempts to achieve a cease-fire while saving face. And the Recorded Sound collection has approximately 2,500 Marine Corps combat recordings of interviews with troops at Guam, Iwo Jima and Okinawa and eyewitness descriptions of battles in the Pacific.

The collections listed in these end-of-chapter resource notes, and the resource guide at the end of *The Largest Event* are not intended to provide a full list of the Library's holdings on World War II. They offer a brief glimpse of the many items available, and researchers are encouraged to explore the Library's vast collections in more detail to discover additional material of interest.

The Largest Event: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of World War II may be purchased at the Library of Congress Sales Shop in the Madison Building. Copies are also available from Superintendent of Documents by calling (202) 783-3238.

—Barbara Bryant

Barbara Bryant is on the staff of the Public Affairs Office.

News from the Center for the Book:

New Idaho Center Emphasizes Book Arts

The Idaho Center for the Book marked its dedication and opening at the Hemingway Western Studies Center on the campus of Boise State University on April 9–12 with three days of exhibits, lectures, book arts workshops and demonstrations, and the publication of its first book.

The program of activities and events was organized by Tom Trusky, Idaho Center for the Book director, around two themes: "Missing Pages: Idaho & the Book"; and "Literacy & the Book Arts." Guest speakers included Boise State University President Charles Ruch and LC Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, who spoke at the dedication ceremony on April 9. Martha Carothers, chair of the Art Department at the University of Delaware, was a featured symposium speaker.

Missing Pages: Idaho & the Book by Tom Trusky is a colorful and ingenious (each copy is unique) catalog of the Idaho Center for the Book's dedication exhibition, "The All-Idaho Book Exhibit," a three-part, multimedia show that combines artifacts, printed material, books, photographs and video presentations.

The 20-page catalog chronicles the history of Idaho book culture from the Lapwai Mission Press to the contemporary Idaho artist book makers and includes a four-color gatefold featuring "Outsider" James Castle and his books and an accordion-fold catalog insert for "A Booker's Dozen," the Idaho center's first traveling exhibition.

Other major sections in *Missing Pages* describe and illustrate the history of printing in Idaho and outline the program for the April 10–12 Teacher's Symposium on Literacy & Book Arts. In addition to Martha Carothers, principal symposium leaders were Sandy Hartborn, curator of exhibitions, Boise Art Museum; Byron Clercx, assistant professor of art, University of Idaho; and Tom Bennick, English Department, Mountain Home High School, Boise.

The traveling exhibition, "A Booker's Dozen: 14 Idaho Artist's [sic] & Eccentric Books," the first in a biannual series, will be seen in nine locations throughout Idaho in 1994. It contains indigenous contemporary works by artists who live in Idaho or "eccentric" works made by Idahoans who are not necessarily artists.

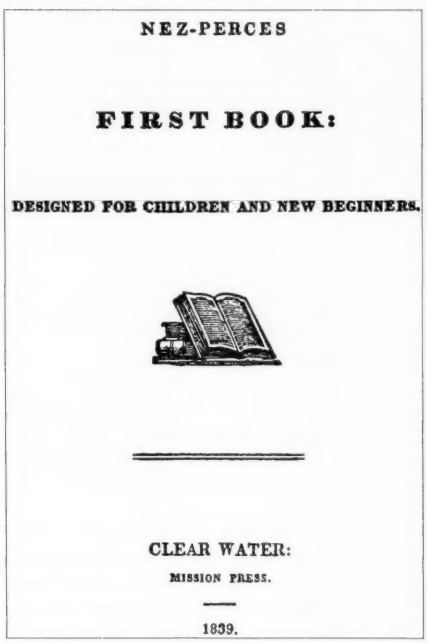
According to the catalog, "'Eccentric' books may be nontraditional codex-format works, such as accordion fold, rivet, spiral or ring-bound, loose-leaf/boxed, sculptural or die cut books. They may be traditionally bound codices with 'eccentric' features, such as pop-ups, folded pages, inserts, pull-tabs, or volvelles. Or they may be conventionally bound books made with or containing unconventional materials or artifacts.

"Whatever the formats or features of the works selected for the exhibit, all are testimony to the creativity of Idaho book artists. The biblio 'dozen' should expand our definitions of what a book may be or do, as well as inspire us to read, write, and make our own books."

The Idaho Center for the Book's first publication, *The Lapwai Mission Press*, is by Wilfred P. Schoenberg, a historian of Jesuit mission presses. It is the definitive history of the first press in the Pacific Northwest and the oldest surviving press in the American West.

The press itself was on display in the "All-Idaho Book Exhibit," and Father Schoenberg was present to explained how it worked. The region's first eight imprints, all printed on the Lapwai Mission Press, were also on display—and are described in *Missing Pages: Idaho & the Book*.

In all, three books are available from the Idaho Center for the Book's dedication and opening events. Each may be ordered from Nancy Money, The Bookstore, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. To order by telephone call (800) 992–TEXT; locally, (208) 385–4031. Checks should be made payable to Idaho Center for the Book; add $3 per order for shipping.


NEZ-PERCES

FIRST BOOK:

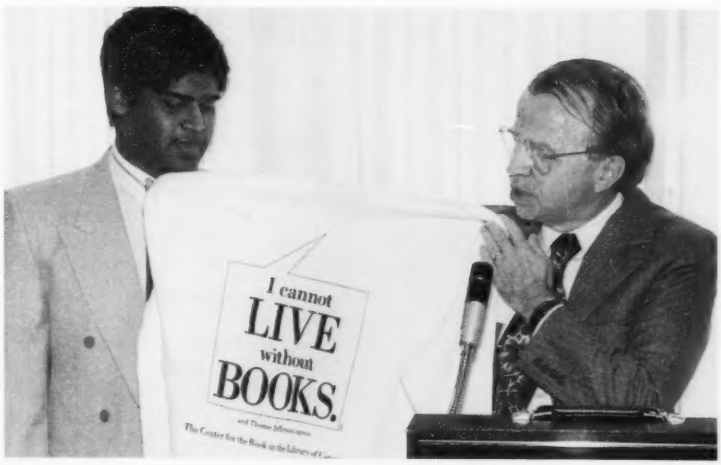
DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN AND NEW BEGINNERS.

CLEAR WATER:

MISSION PRESS.

1839.

Father Wilfred Schoenberg is the author of the Idaho Center for the Book's first publication.



John Cole presents Aslum Ahad of Rolling Meadows, Ill., grand prize winner in the Center for the Book *Read* magazine "Books Change Lives" essay contest, with a Center for the Book sweatshirt during the April 18 Idea Exchange Day.

Missing Pages: Idaho & the Book is $10.50; *The Lapwai Mission Press* is $10.95 for the paperback, $20.95 for the casebound edition; and *Nez-Perces First Book*, a handsewn Idaho Center for the Book keepsake facsimile of the first Lapwai Mission Press book and the first book printed and bound (1839) in the Pacific Northwest, is $5.25 (all prices include tax).

☐ **National Essay Contest Winner Visits LC.** Aslum Ahad, 17, of Rolling Meadows, Ill., the grand prize winner in the Center for the Book/*Read* magazine "Books Change Lives" essay contest, visited the Library on April 18 as part of the center's Idea Exchange Day (see following story).

More than 9,000 students in grades six through 12 entered the contest, which was based on the center's 1993–94 reading promotion theme. Editors at *Read* invited the students to write a letter to an author, living or dead, describing how that author had changed the student's outlook on life.

Aslum Ahad wrote to Alex Haley about Haley's *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*. "Malcolm X was so like my mother, it astonished me," wrote Aslum, whose mother died of cancer when he was 13. "Suddenly, everything she had told me about not following the crowd had new meaning to me."

Read associate editor Cathy Gourley organized the contest, which was covered in a Feb. 28 article in *The Wall Street Journal* titled "Dear Author: Your Book Has Changed My Life."

Ten state centers for the book (Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin) participated in the contest, selecting individual state winners. Dr. Billington presented a prize to the Florida winner, Natasha Gaziano of Heathrow, during his Feb. 21 visit to the Florida Center for the Book in Fort Lauderdale.

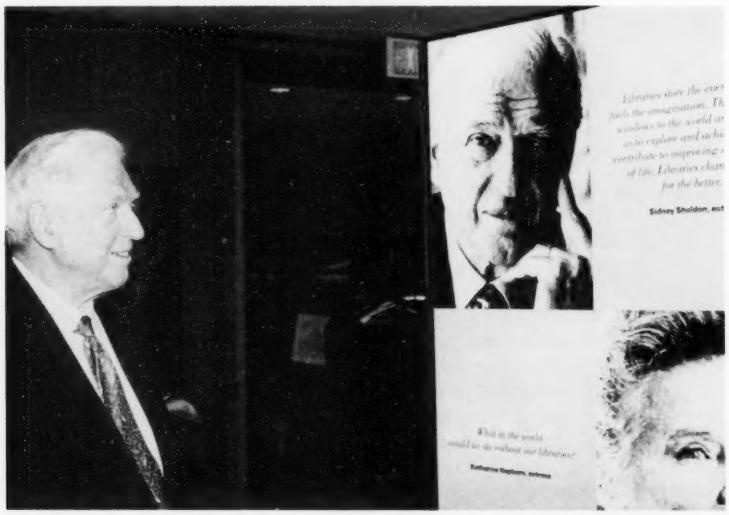
Center Hosts Annual Idea Exchange Day

"Flexible, catalytic and opportunistic."

So said John Y. Cole, director of the Library's Center for the Book in describing the center and its network of 29 state centers throughout the nation. Dr. Cole delivered his remarks during the Center for the Book's Idea Exchange Day on April 18. Each year, state center coordinators and other representatives gather to share ideas, describe recent achievements and discuss future reading promotion and book culture projects at the state and regional level.

Dr. Cole explained that since its inception in 1977 the national center has established a variety of relationships with corporate and philanthropic organizations. Examples include the center's long-running collaboration with the CBS television network, which has coproduced and aired more than 400 30-second reading promotion spots since 1979, and philanthropist Walter Annenberg's recently announced $1 million endowment for the center, which will be named after Librarian Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin.

Dr. Cole pointed out that state centers are also seeking—and finding—support from organizations



"Libraries Change Lives," a traveling exhibition sponsored by the American Library Association and Microsoft, was on display at the National Library Week reception, held on April 18, Idea Exchange Day. Author Sidney Sheldon looks at his own comments about the value of libraries; state center for the book coordinators (from left) Nancy Pearl of Washington, Jean Trebbi of Florida, and Elaine Booth of Nebraska and her daughter were among those who attended to discuss reading promotion. *Photos by Yusef El-Amin*

that share their commitment to books and reading.

"During my visit to Oxford, Miss., on April 8 for the Oxford Conference on the Book, I encouraged a proposal for a Mississippi Center for the Book," he said. "The plan is for the center to support statewide literacy efforts, to promote and encourage Mississippi authors and readers, and to highlight new technologies of the book."

Describing the new Idaho Center for the Book, which is housed at Boise State University, Dr. Cole praised its recent exhibit on Idaho books and book history. The center is also filming reminiscences by Idaho book designers and authors. "The exhibit is called 'Missing Pages,' a reference to the fact that many Idahoans know little or nothing about their own book culture," Dr. Cole explained. He mentioned other university initiatives, such as Pennsylvania State University's Center for the History of the Book, which is loosely allied with the Library of Congress's center, and emerging book history programs at universities in North Carolina and Wisconsin that may benefit state centers.

During the series of panel discussions that followed, the state center representatives discussed a variety of topics such as how to recruit and motivate effective board members, networking opportunities and fundraising techniques.

Many state center directors stressed the importance of recruiting board members who would contribute significantly to the center's programs and be willing to raise funds for the organization.

"What is your relationship with other organizations in the state?" asked Jean Trebbi, director and founder of the first state center for the book, in Florida. "Are there any legal considerations connected with how your board is set up? Do you have the flexibility to change?" She stressed the importance of keeping a center's governing board small—not more than 20 members—and composed of those who are willing to spearhead activities.

Several representatives from large states cited board members' reluctance to travel long distances to attend meetings, a problem that limits

the public's participation in state center events as well. Ann Hamilton, director of the Oklahoma center, solved this problem by asking distant board members to attend only planning meetings for events to be held in their locales, and others suggested holding teleconferenced meetings. Scheduling statewide sites for traveling exhibitions, asking authors from throughout the state to participate in book readings and signings and featuring them on literary maps could also be a unifying influence, many agreed.

Growing interest in electronic communication and production techniques dominated much of the discussion. Beverly Bagan, director of the Virginia state center, invited Poet Laureate Rita Dove to teach a poetry class on-site to children in Charlottesville and by teleconference to another group in Norton, a small community in the westernmost part of Virginia. Produced by the University of Virginia, the event was held in the University's Rotunda and will be viewed in hundreds of classrooms throughout the United States (see following story).

Other speakers stressed the importance of maintaining data bases of information. Mary Birmingham, coordinator of the Minnesota Center for the Book, displayed a sample disk that contains information about state authors and contains local history accounts. "For the $115 it cost to produce the CD, we can give people a valuable glimpse into their literary heritage and preserve material that might otherwise be lost," said Ms. Birmingham

Discussing fund-raising projects, Kimberly Taylor, coordinator of the Colorado Center for the Book, described the promotional opportunities the state center's annual Rocky Mountain Book Festival offers corporate sponsors. By selling booth space to booksellers, holding a celebrity book auction and listing Coors Brewing Co. and other organizations as cosponsors of events in return for donations and in-kind services, the center paid for the event without charging admission to its more than 35,000 attendees.

Throughout the day, those present discussed the need for increased cooperation between state centers and involvement by corporate, federal and philanthropic organizations that could contribute to and benefit from each center's activities.

A different call to action came from Virginia Mathews, a consultant on reading promotion issues, who urged the state centers, many of which are connected with state libraries, to become more involved with legislative efforts to improve "not only children's literacy but *family* literacy."

—Barbara Bryant

Barbara Bryant is on the staff of the Public Affairs Office

A High-Tech Learning Experience

In Virginia they're beaming poetry to classrooms across the country by satellite. In Vermont lawyers are invited to explain legal issues and literature—for example, the social contract as represented in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin"—to schoolchildren. Iowa librarians are producing a musical revue on the dangers of book censorship.

These are just a few of the events several state centers for the book have organized to promote books and reading among an increasingly high-tech, variety-seeking public.

The fifth grade Albemarle County, Va., class (from Greer Elementary School) that joined Poet Laureate Rita Dove in the dome of the Rotunda at the University of Virginia included the poet's daughter, Aviva Dove-Viebahn. Another group of fifth graders, visible on a television screen, participated from their classroom at Norton Elementary School in Wise, Va.

Poet Laureate Rita Dove conducts class of fifth graders from Albemarle County, Va., who were among those students whose poetry readings were beamed across the country via satellite. *Photo by Michael Marshall/Inside UVA*

Students in hundreds of classrooms in Missouri, Arizona, New Mexico, Illinois, New Jersey, Colorado and other states watched the program, which was publicized through DAX, a consortium of public television stations.

To learn more about the students and assess their skills, Ms. Dove assigned several exercises in advance, asking students, for example, to imagine that they had a third eye that could see what normal eyes could not. She asked them to write a poem about what they saw and what they wished they didn't see. "Tell them to let their fantasies go wild," Ms. Dove urged the teachers in her instructions. "Be crazy!"

During the class Ms. Dove asked children to list "loud," "soft" and "noisy" words. "I wanted the kids to get the feeling that poetry is physical, not just intellectual, to feel the palpable pleasure in hearing those words roll off their tongues," she explained. The students also wrote several poems on the spot, including one of apology for something they had taken without permission. Several students read their poems on camera.

"I came away with an incredible respect for children's power of concentration and imagination," Ms. Dove recalled. "They were working under genuinely adverse conditions; doing timed exercises and, in the Rotunda, with cameras looming over their shoulders. When I told them that the program would be beamed across the U.S., it didn't phase them a bit."

Beverly Bagan, coordinator of the Virginia Center for the Book, invited Ms. Dove to conduct the class after reading an article that mentioned the poet's interest in teleconferenced events. "We leveraged a variety of local resources to bring this about," Ms. Bagan said. "The University of Virginia organized the event and we got additional support from the Virginia State Library and Archives and WCYB–TV, an NBC television affiliate in Bristol, Va., which provided much of the necessary equipment. With our limited funds, we count on being able to leverage resources to pull off such an ambitious project and we got enormous help from everyone involved."

In April 1993 the Virginia center held a teleconference program featuring a question-and-answer session with children's writer Virginia Hamilton and her husband, poet Arnold Adolff. The center also hosted poet Nikki Giovanni's April visit to Shenandoah University in Winchester, Va. Ms. Giovanni has agreed to conduct a teleconferencing program in the spring of 1994.

Based on these and other achievements, the center was one of 50 libraries and related organizations recognized by the Margaret Alexander Edwards Trust, which salutes exemplary programs and services for youth. The winning organizations will be profiled in a book to be published by the American Library Association that describes the 50 nationwide winners of the contest. A videocassette of Ms. Dove's teleconferenced class is for sale for $20 from the Virginia Center for the Book. For more information, contact: Beverly Bagan, Virginia Center for the Book, Virginia State Library and Archives, 11th Street at Capitol Square, Richmond, VA 23219–3491. Telephone: (804) 371–6493.

The Vermont Center for the Book hopes to offer a series of attorney-led book discussions, "The Law in Fiction and in Fact." The center worked with the Vermont Council on the Humanities, the state's Bar Association and Department of Education to develop this program, which will teach 70 attorneys and 270 teachers to coordinate law-related education programs drawing on works of fiction and original source material.

Approximately 1,800 eighth- and ninth-grade students throughout Vermont will learn about the social contract through discussions of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" by Sara Corrin, *Shiloh* by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor and the Declaration of Independence.

"The broad goal of "The Law in Fiction and in Fact" is to provide Vermont students and teachers with legal knowledge and understanding, and skills to implement this knowledge, so that they may feel comfortable becoming active participants in the civic arena," explained Sally Anderson. "We want to build a cadre of teachers who are committed to programs which introduce discussions about law and legal knowledge and create links between local attorneys and public schools."

The Vermont center is seeking grants to fund the program.

In 1992 the Iowa Center for the Book commissioned the writing and production of "Freedom for Me but Not for Thee," a cabaret-revue on censorship. Featuring such songs as "Bleeding Heart Liberal" and "Fugue for Rednecks," the play was created by Des Moines performers who, according to the playbill "have 'banned' together to expose the righteous right and the leftist left, to praise the right to learn, the right to create and the right to be different."

The revue debuted at the Public Library of Des Moines and will be presented in various locations throughout the region.

"The national Center for the Book looks to our state affiliates for promotion ideas that work at the local level," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

—Barbara Bryant

CORRECTION

Page 112, col. 1 of the March 21 issue contained a misleading statement. Clare Boothe Luce did "bounce back" when her play *The Women* opened in 1936 after the "disastrous opening" of *Abide with Me* in 1935. But these events were unrelated to the death of her daughter in 1944.

Freud Exhibition to Open at LC

Mrs. Franz Vranitzky, wife of the chancellor of Austria, accompanied by Mrs. Helmut Tuerk, wife of the ambassador of Austria, and Denise von Quistorp-Rejc, cultural attaché of the embassy, visited the Library on April 19 to view materials for an upcoming exhibition on Sigmund Freud (1856–1939).

Dr. Billington greeted the guests, who were shown the Freud materials. Also present were Irene Burnham, Interpretive Programs officer, and Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist, who coordinated the visit.

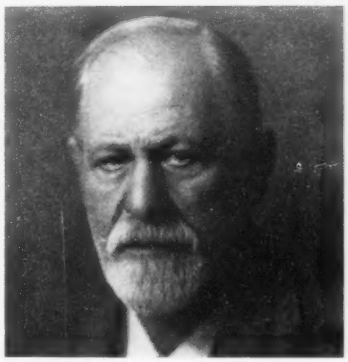
The Library is planning a major exhibition on the achievements and legacy of Freud. "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture" will explore Freud's fundamental contributions toward understanding the mind, his establishment of a new therapeutic profession and his pervasive influence on 20th century thought.

Freud's intellectual legacies have been under close critical reexamination since the 1970s. The exhibition will encompass modern reassessments of Freud's ideas and show how his insights have been useful in new interpretive approaches to the humanities.

The show will draw primarily on the Freud collections, housed in several divisions of the Library, as well as from other collections relating to Freud. Major loans will be requested from the Freud Museum in London, including Freud's consulting couch and other objects from his study, and from several sources in Vienna.

The Sigmund Freud Archives of New York has been giving its vast collection of Freud's papers and correspondence, books, photographs, paintings, drawings, home movies and other material to the Library of Congress since 1942. In the 1980s Freud's daughter, Anna, donated her papers to the Library. The Manuscript Division has also acquired the papers of many of Freud's friends and disciples, and the Library's unparalleled wealth of materials (maps, photographs, prints, cartoons, posters, films, books, periodicals, etc.) will provide a context for Freud's life and achievements.

The papers of Sigmund Freud will be the focus of an LC exhibition in 1996; visiting Dr. Billington in preparation for the exhibition were: Mrs. Helmut Tuerk (left) and Mrs. Franz Vranitzky. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*



A major exhibition examining Freud's intellectual legacy has not been feasible in the past because some of the papers were legally unavailable for public use because of restrictions protecting patient-doctor confidentiality. However, a vast majority of the papers will have entered the public domain by 1995.

Among the international scholars who will advise on the exhibition's development are Peter Gay of Yale University, Hannah Decker of the University of Houston, William McGarth of the University of Rochester, Michael Roth of Scripps College and Carl Schorske of Princeton University. Other expert consultants include Harold Blum, director of Sigmund Freud Archives; Ingrid Scholz-Strasser of the Sigmund Freud Society; Ilse Grubrich-Simitis, psychoanalyst and editor of Freud texts; and Bernard Pacella of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

One in the Library's thematic series "Reviewing the Past Century," "Sigmund Freud: Culture and Conflict" is scheduled to open in May 1996 and run for approximately four months. Versions of the exhibition will then travel to various locations in the United States and Europe, including Vienna, Berlin and London.

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